BARRE DAILY TIMES

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1916.

Entered at the Postoffice at Barre as Second-Class Mail Matter

Published Every Week-Day Afternoon

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year.....$3.00
One month.....25 cents
Single copy.....1 cent

FRANK E. LANGLEY, Publisher

Brandeis has been on the United States supreme court bench for 24 hours; and still there has been no violent upheaval.

The Vermont delegation will not make a very sizable gathering at Chicago, but there will be no doubt where they stand.

The extreme moderation in speech employed by the German admiralty in first announcing the result of the Jutland battle as "favorable to the Germans" is now accounted for.

There are mighty few Democrats who believe now in the one-term rule which was included in the Democratic platform at Baltimore four years ago. They have burned that particular plank.

If that Melrose, Mass., tragedy had occurred in some backwoods section of Vermont, the Boston newspapers would have been printing columns about the "depravity" of the rural districts.

The Germans are as far from Verdun as Montpelier is from Barre—Barre Times.

Is that a threat or merely a challenge?—Montpelier Argus.

Neither; just a mild feeling of satisfaction.

By postponing their nomination of a presidential candidate until Saturday, the Progressives in convention at Chicago took the first step toward actual amalgamation with the Republican party, for of course the postponement was taken because of a desire to learn what the Republican convention seems likely to do. In order to complete the amalgamation process, the Republicans must nominate a man who does not come from the stiff-necked section of the party.

EXCELLENT TRAINING FOR VOLUNTEER ARMY OFFICERS.

The Norwich university cadets who have gone into camp near Fort Ethan Allen for a period of two weeks will be in a position to get some practical experience to supplement the theoretical work which they have received in the school room and drill room during the past year. The 14 days in camp with constant attention to military regimen should give them a revealing insight into many military problems of the lesser sort, which would prove of great benefit. This Norwich camp duplicates the Plattsburg camp for training of soldiers, and the former has the distinct advantage of having been preceded by a collegiate year of combined theory and practice in military manœuvres while the attendants at the Plattsburg camp are taken from stores, offices and similar places without preliminary training of any sort. If the Plattsburg amateur soldiers are to furnish the officers of a great volunteer army in case the United States should become embroiled in war, then the Norwich cadets with their superior training should most certainly form material for officering a volunteer army. Indeed, the most recent graduates of the institution at Northfield would be immediately sought after by the United States government as potential officers. The camp regimen which this year's cadets are undergoing should add greatly to the availability of the present corps.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

More on South Main St. from "Voter."

Editor, Daily Times: Now come two reasons why the proposed job on South Main street should be done this season.

First, because Jail branch bridge has weak points and should, therefore, be replaced at once by a new bridge. This reason is evidently trumped up as a scarecrow. Weak points in that bridge, if any, would of course have been fortified as soon as discovered and the thoroughfare kept safe for public travel by our city engineer. The scarecrow don't scare!

The other reason pops up in words thus: "The job, considered in itself alone, is certainly a good thing and therefore the sooner done the better." But may not a job, viewed in itself alone, seem and be a good thing, and yet, by the expense of doing it, become a bad thing for the city? Viewed in itself alone, it might be a good thing to pave the whole of Main street, North and South, with blocks of gold. Unlike granite, the golden blocks, so malleable, would by usage soon pack and weld together, forming a solid roadbed, with a top surface over which all vehicles, light or heavy laden, would run as smooth as oil. The sound of rolling wheel or tramping horse not heard. How excellent!

But how about the bill? A good thing for the city to pay that?

So the proposed job on South Main street, viewed in itself alone, is undeniably a good thing. But how about its big cost just at this time to our young city? Our debt, already too heavy, made heavier; our tax rate, already too high, made higher; our city, only a child, yet like Atlas, carrying the world on his shoulders.

It seems to me that before voting for such an injury at the opera house tomorrow evening it would be wise for our taxpayers, at least, to think twice.

Voter.

KITCHENER WAS LOST WITH ALL ON BOARD CRUISER HAMPSHIRE

(Continued from first page.)

hall street when he made numerous changes in the personnel of the war office, which was said to be honeycombed with social and political favoritism.

After dispatching a few hundred thousand regulars to France and Belgium to help check the onrushing Germans, the war secretary began recruiting and organizing his army of millions. The British Isles were covered with signs and posters urging young men to join the colors. Kitchener went through the country superintending the drilling of the army. From time to time were reports indicating his failure to get the number of men he wanted, but within a year after the war opened, Premier Asquith officially announced in Parliament that about 3,000,000 men had enlisted in the United Kingdom alone, and almost another million in the overseas dominion.

Kitchener Blamed for Failure Against Germany.

Kitchener, however, was the object of no little criticism. There was much grumbling because of the strict censorship he imposed on newspapers and his utter disregard for war correspondents. Notwithstanding this, the British newspapers gave him active support prior to May, 1915. During the winter months the war secretary had announced the "big drive" would begin about the first of May. The battle of Neuve Chapelle occurred in May, and England believed this was the beginning of the big drive. Shortly afterward, reports reached England that the drive had halted owing to a shortage of munitions, especially high-explosive shells. A section of the London press then declared that Kitchener had made a serious mistake in providing large quantities of shrapnel and insufficient high-explosives. Newspaper attacks went so far as to suggest his being displaced as war secretary, but the majority of the papers defended him. It was agreed that the raising of a big army and supplying munitions at the same time was too great a task for one man. The discussion developed the formation of a coalition cabinet and the creation of the new portfolio of minister of munitions, of which David Lloyd George took charge, while Kitchener remained as war minister.

Without his crowning achievement as the great organizer of the British campaign in the European war, Kitchener had already won wide and lasting fame by his many campaigns in Egypt, South Africa and in India.

Born in Ireland.

He was born June 24, 1850, in County Kerry, Ireland, a fact that gave rise to a general belief that he was of Irish blood, but his parents were of French and English decent. His father was a soldier, but of no very high rank. He had managed to climb to the lieutenant-colonelcy of a dragoon regiment, when he retired to the estate in Ireland where Horatio Herbert Kitchener, the to-be-distinguished son, was born. Young Kitchener received his fundamental military education at Woolwich, where he displayed only ordinary brilliancy, with the exception of his liking for mathematics. On graduating he received a commission in the Royal Engineers, but when not yet 21 years of age he attached himself to a French army in the Franco-Prussian war. He had been in the service only a short time when he contracted pneumonia during a balloon flight, and had such a prolonged and serious illness that he had to give up further service for France. Kitchener's experience in European warfare—prior to his direction of the great war of 1914—therefore, had been limited only to a few balloon flights in France.

An Eager Volunteer.

In 1874 when a British expedition was sent out to survey western Palestine, Kitchener was one of the eager volunteers accepted for this service. For months he traveled over the hills and valleys of this peaceable Bible land with his theodolite and surveying tape, and with this life in the open he grew to be a tall, gaunt subaltern with a hard face well burned. His contribution to the topographical knowledge of the Holy land completed, young Kitchener was sent to Cyprus which Great Britain had just acquired, to organize a system of courts, a work in which he displayed administrative ability and tact. It was while there, in 1882, that he took his first step on the path that was to lead him eventually to Khartum. Trouble was brewing in the Sudan.

Hearing that the Egyptian army was being organized by Sir Evelyn Wood, young Kitchener saw his opportunity with unerring instinct and lost no time in offering his service. The military authorities, recognizing at once his insight into the native character, put him in the intelligence department, and from the very outset of his Egyptian career negotiations of the utmost importance were entrusted to him and carried out with invariable success. As an intelligence officer, Kitchener accompanied Sir Herbert Stewart's desert column on that heroic but disastrous enterprise known as the Gordon relief expedition—the relief of General Gordon from Khartum, where he had been entangled during the evacuation of the Sudan. Kitchener deeply took to heart the lessons of this fiasco, with its failure of transport and intelligence departments, and avoided these troubles in the expedition which he himself led some years later. In the meantime Kitchener was employed in innumerable fights and raids against the dervishes or Mahdists of southern Egypt. In 1886 he became governor of the Red sea territories and set in motion a series of raids on the notorious Osman Digna, the dervish leader. In one of these raids Kitchener's men were flanked and put to flight, during which he received a bullet which broke his jaw.

Kitchener Became Famous.

By this time much was heard in England of Kitchener's work in Egypt and when he returned there for a short rest he was received with honor and nominated aide-de-camp of Queen Victoria. With his health recruited, he went back to Egypt, where, on the resignation of Sir Francis Grenfell, he was appointed sirdar (commander) of the Egyptian army. His really great career dates from that time.

As an instance of the self-confidence with which Kitchener undertook his tasks in Egypt is recalled how he dealt with the war office as few generals before him ever dared. On one occasion he sent home for a special kind of gun. The war office suggested another kind. The sirdar repeated his orders. Next he was informed that the war office guns had been forwarded, whereupon he dispatched a politely insolent message home saying that he was very grateful, but the war office could keep its guns. His message read: "I can throw stones at the dervishes myself." As a consequence, the guns he asked for were forwarded without delay.

The Kitchener campaign that ended with the recapture of Khartum was considered by military experts as perfectly organized and faultlessly conducted. The Egyptian army that Kitchener had worked up to such remarkable efficiency was, when he first took charge of it, a band of unpaid, unfed and undermined fellaheen. It was said to be an army "without stomach, heart or backbone," but Kitchener worked over these helpless reeds of broken natives and made of them some of the finest of black battalions.

The fight at Omdurman, Sept. 2, 1898, just across the Nile from Khartum, was the greatest battle of Kitchener's time in Egypt. Osman Digna faced him with 50,000 Mahdists, while he had but 20,000 men. When the battle was over 11,000 of the Mahdists had been killed outright, 16,000 wounded and 4,000 taken prisoners, while the English and Egyptian loss altogether was under 300 men.

With the capture of Khartum, capital of the Sudan, which meant the re-establishment of British possession of these upper reaches of the Nile, Kitchener became the object of hero worship in England. His campaign had been, and is to this day, much criticized, however, because of its ruthlessness. It was charged Kitchener trampled on his foes in an almost barbarous manner. On his return to England however, he was generous enough to ask his countrymen to found a college at Khartum, wherein the sons of the dervish chiefs he had fought and overwhelmed might be educated in the knowledge of the West, a request that met with such response among the British people that the fund required was far over subscribed.

Becomes a Peer.

For his triumphs in the Sudan he was raised to the peerage as Baron Kitchener of Khartum and received the thanks of Parliament and a grant of $150,000. Shortly afterward he was promoted lieutenant general and then chief of staff to Lord Roberts in the South African war, and on Lord Roberts' return to England in November, 1900, succeeded him as commander-in-chief in that field. By constructing a 3,500-mile chain of blockhouses he stopped the Boer raids and virtually ended the war in South Africa. This added to his popularity and prestige at home, and he was rewarded by the title of viscount, promotion to the rank of general for distinguished services, the thanks of the Parliament and a grant of $250,000.

Immediately after the peace General Kitchener went to India as commander-in-chief of the British forces there, and in this position, which he held for seven years, he carried out not only many far-reaching administrative reforms but a complete reorganization and strategical redistribution of the British and native forces. On leaving India in 1909 he was promoted field marshal and appointed commander-in-chief and high commissioner in the Mediterranean, and later on took a tour of inspection of the forces of the entire empire, drawing up a scheme of defense of the overseas dominions.

He then returned to Egypt, the scene of his first triumph, in the capacity of British agent and consul general in Cairo—virtually a governor generalship of Egypt—and led in the economical development of the country, building new roads and irrigation projects on a large scale.

During all the years the British people had looked on Kitchener's silent, but effective work, they had never been able to fathom his personality. A cockney non-commissioner officer, who had seen much service under him, summed up the general opinion when he said of Kitchener:

"'E's no talker. Not 'im. 'E's all steel and hice."

His face was that of a man who neither asked for sympathy nor wanted it.

Kitchener's Personality.

He had steady, blue-gray passionless eyes, and a heavy moustache covered a mouth that shut close and firm like a wolf trap. He believed with all his might in the gospel of work. He had illimitable self-confidence. For bungling and faint-heartedness he was incapable of feeling sympathy or showing mercy; an officer who failed him once got no second chance. He had a grim, laconic humor. "What is your taste in hairpins?" for instance, is said to have been the query with which he annihilated a dandified officer. He was indifferent to popularity, particularly among women, and though feted all over the world in social circles, he never married. In 1910 he paid a brief visit to the United States during a trip around the world. At that time it came out in the New York papers that the great Kitchener was a "woman hater." He took occasion to deny this and said the only reason he had never married was because he believed a man could not be a good soldier and a good husband at the same time.